

it differs from the skull of that species in the beak of the skull being rather narrower, more tapering in front. The foramen maximum is narrow, much higher than wide, and the condyles larger; while in *P. communis* the foramen maximum is nearly circular, and the condyles smaller and more oblique. The symphysis of the lower jaw is longer, and the sloping lower edge is more oblique and considerably longer than in *P. communis*.

A skeleton is being formed of the bones of this animal; and the skin has been preserved in spirits, which is certainly one of the best ways of preserving the specimens of Cetacea, as it allows the outer surface to be examined at any future time in a state most nearly resembling that of living specimens.

2. NOTICE OF AN APPARENTLY UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF AMERICAN PORCUPINE. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., ETC.

(Plate XI.)

There has been in the British Museum since 1853 a small specimen of a short-tailed American Porcupine, which was sent from Columbia. I suspected that the animal might be young; and I have been waiting, expecting that we might receive another specimen from the same source, which would enable me to give a more complete account of the animal; but as no additional materials have come to hand, I shall now proceed to give a short notice of it, in the hope that the description and figure may have the effect of drawing the attention of collectors to the animal.

ERETHIZON (ECHINOPROCTA) RUFESCENS. (Pl. XI.)

Pale brown, varied with black; head white, speckled with black and pale brown; tail and feet black; chin, throat, and beneath pale brown. A short white streak on the centre of the nose, and a few white spines, forming a slight crest, on the nape; a whitish mark on the side of the cheek. The bristly spines of the head thin, white, with a small black subterminal band and yellow tip; the spines of the back elongate, white, with a black subterminal ring and elongated rufous tips; those of the front part of the back and sides very slender, bristle-like, gradually becoming thickened, stronger, and shorter, until on the hinder part of the back, above the tail, they are well developed, short, thick. Spines with black ends and very small brown tips. The end of the nose, chin, and underside of the body covered with uniform pale brown slender bristles. The tail and feet covered with short black bristles. Whiskers black, slender, flexible.

Hab. Columbia.

There are a few spines on the top of the head, with one white to the tip, making a kind of occipital crest; but I am not sure that this may not be an individual peculiarity.

The soles of the hind feet are bald to the heel. Cutting-teeth

yellow, slender, rounder in front. Unfortunately I have not been able to see the skull.

If this is a true *Erethizon*, the genus may be divided into two sections:—

1. *Erethizon*. The back covered with elongated bristles and short spines. *E. dorsatus* and *E. epixanthus*.

2. *Echinoprocta*. The back covered with one kind of elongated slender spines, which become shorter, thicker, and more rigid over the rump. *E. rufescens*.

3. NOTICE OF A SPECIES OF TUPAIA FROM BORNEO, IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY DR. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., ETC.

(Plate XII.)

There has been in the British Museum for some years a specimen of a *Tupaia* in spirits, which was received from Borneo, and also a stuffed specimen without a habitat, evidently of the same species.

These specimens have the general coloration of *Tupaia tana*, and have evidently been regarded as varieties of that species; but they are most distinct. The head and skull are short and broad, of about the same form and proportion as those of *Tupaia ferruginea*; the fur and tail is of the same bright shining bay as *T. tana*, but it is entirely destitute of the three black streaks between the shoulders, which is so well marked in that species.

The skull shows that the stuffed specimen is that of an adult animal not so large as *T. tana*, and more nearly resembling in size *T. ferruginea*. It may be known at once from the latter species by the dark red-brown colour of the tail, with its very red underside. I propose to call it

TUPAIA SPLENDIDULA. (Pl. XII.)

Fur dark red-brown, blackish-washed. Tail dark red-brown; pale red beneath; the shoulder-streak yellow. The head conical, about twice as long as wide behind.

Hab. Borneo.

The head is large compared with the size of the body; the ears rounded, with several ridges on the conch, and a well-developed convex tragus, not unlike the human ear. The palm and soles are bald to the wrist and heel.

I thought at first that this species might be the *Tupaia speciosa* of Wagner; but that animal is stated to have a head as long and as tapering as *T. tana*, and, indeed, seems to be only a slight variety of that species.

The figures of the animal hitherto published, having been taken chiefly from stuffed specimens, do not show these peculiarities, which are to be observed in the specimen from Borneo preserved in spirits.